

# TRA

Those particular ceremonies which they pretend to be so scandalous, we shall more thoroughly sift, when other things also *traduced* in the publick duties of the church are, together with these, to be touched. *Hosker, b. iv.*

Whilſt calumny has ſuch potent abettors, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and deſigning they will be *traducing*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

From that preface he took his hint; though he had the benefact not to acknowledge his benefactor, but inſtead of it to *traduce* me in lihel. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. To propagate; to encrease by deriving one from another. None are ſo groſs as to contend for this, That ſouls from bodies may *traduced* be; Between whole natures no proportion is, When root and branch in nature ſtill agree. *Deviſes.*

From theſe only the race of perfect animals were propagated and *traduced* over the earth. *Hale.*

Some believe the ſoul is made by God, ſome by angels, and ſome by the generant: whether it be immediately created or *traduced* hath been the great ball of contention to the latter ages. *Glanville's Scip.*

TRADUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *traduce*.] Cenſure; obloquy. Rome muſt know The value of her own: 'twere a concealment Worſe than a theft, no leſs than a *traducement*, To hide your doings. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

TRADUCER. *n. f.* [from *traduce*.] A falſe cenſurer; a calumniator. The value of her own: 'twere a concealment Worſe than a theft, no leſs than a *traducement*, To hide your doings. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

TRADUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *traduce*.] Such as may be derived. Though oral tradition might be a competent diſcoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet ſuch a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, becauſe they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally *traducible* to ſo great a diſtance of ages. *Hale.*

TRADUCION. *n. f.* [from *traduce*.] 1. Derivation from one of the ſame kind; propagation. The patrons of *traduction* accuſe their adverſaries of affronting the attributes of God; and the aſſertors of creation impeach them of violence to the nature of things. *Glanville.*

If by *traduction* came thy mind, Our wonder is the leſs to find A ſoul ſo charming from a flock ſo good; Thy father was tranſuſ'd into thy blood. *Dryden.*

2. Tradition; tranſmiſſion from one to another. Touching traditional communication and *traduction* of truths conſtitutional and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation. *Hale.*

3. Conveyance. Since America is divided on every ſide by conſiderable ſeas, and no paſſage known by land, the *traduction* of brutes could only be by ſhipping: though this was a method uſed for the *traduction* of uſeful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not credible that bears and lions ſhould have ſo much care uſed for their tranſportation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. Tranſition. The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetoric of repetition and *traduction*. *Bacon.*

TRAFFICK. *n. f.* [*traffique*, Fr. *traffico*, Italian.] 1. Commerce; merchandizing; large trade; exchange of commodities. Traffick's thy god. *Shakeſpeare. Timon of Athens.*

A merchant of great *traffick* through the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

As the firſt of theſe was, for his great wiſdom, ſtilled the Engliſh Solomon, he follow'd the example of that wiſe king in nothing more than by advancing the *traffick* of his people. *Addiſon's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 41.*

2. Commodities; ſubject of traffick. You'll ſee a diſtangled daniel From Billingsgate her ſilly *traffick* bear. *Gay.*

TO TRAFFICK. *v. n.* [*traffiquer*, Fr. *trafficare*, Italian.] 1. To praſtiſe commerce; to merchandize; to exchange commodities. They firſt plant for corn and cattle, and after enlarge themſelves for things to *traffick* with. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

2. To trade meanly or mercenariouſly. Saucy and overbold! how did you dare To trade and *traffick* with Macbeth, In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakeſpeare. Macbeth.*

How haſt thou dar'd to think ſo vilely of me, That I would condeſcend to thy mean arts, And *traffick* with thee for a prince's ruin? *Rowe.*

TRAFFICKER. *n. f.* [*traffiquer*, Fr. from *traffick*.] Trader; merchant. Your Argosies with portly ſail, Like ſigniors and rich burghers on the flood, Do overpeer the petty *traffickers* That curſy to them. *Shakeſpeare. Merchant of Venice.*

In it are ſo many Jews very rich, and ſo great *traffickers*, that they have moſt of the Engliſh trade in their hands. *Add.*

TRAGACANTH. *n. f.* [*tragacantha*, Lat.] A fort of gum to

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which this name has been given, becauſe it proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant ſo called. *Tragacanth.*

TRAGEDIAN. *n. f.* [from *tragedy*, *tragædia*, Lat.] 1. A writer of tragedy. Many of the poets themſelves had much nobler conceptions of the Deity, than to imagine him to have any thing corporeal; as in theſe verſes out of the ancient *tragedian*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. An actor of tragedy. I can counterſeit the deep *tragedian*; Speak, and look back, and pry on ev'ry ſide, Tremble and ſtart at wagging of a ſtaw, Intending deep ſuſpicion. *Shakeſpeare. Rich. III.*

To well-lung'd *tragedian's* rage They recommend their labours of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

TRAGEDY. *n. f.* [*tragedie*, Fr. *tragædia*, Lat.] 1. A dramatick representation of a ſerious action. Thouſands more, that yet ſuſpect no peril, Will now conclude their plotted *tragedy*. *Shakeſpeare.*

All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes; but you never ſee a poor man have a part unleſs it be as a chorus, or to fill up the ſcenes, to dance, or to be derided. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Imitate the ſtyle of painting, *tragedy*; which employs the whole forces of her art in the main action. *Dryden.*

An anthem to their god Dionyſus, whilſt the goat ſtood at his altar to be ſacrificed, was called the goat-long or *tragedy*. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

There to her heart ſad *tragedy* addreſt The dagger, wont to pierce the tyrant's breaſt. *Pope.*

2. Any mournful or dreadful event. I ſhall laugh at this, That they, who brought me in my maſter's hate, I live to look upon their *tragedy*. *Shakeſpeare. Rich. III.*

I look upon this now done in England as another act of the ſame *tragedy* which was lately begun in Scotland. *K. Ch.*

TRAGICAL. *adj.* [*tragicus*, Lat. *tragique*, Fr.] 1. Relating to tragedy. The root whereof and *tragical* effect, Vouchſafe, O thou the mournfull'ſt muſe of nine, That won't ſt the *tragick* ſtage for to direct, In funeral complaints and wailful ſine Reveal to me. *Spenser's Muſicopos.*

Thy Clarence he is dead that ſtabb'd my Edward; And the beholders of this *tragick* play, Th' adulterer Haſtings, Rivers, Vaughan, Gray, Untimely ſmother'd in their duſky graves. *Shakeſpeare. R. III.*

2. Mournful; calamitous; ſorrowful; dreadful. A dire induſion I am witneſs to; And will to France, hoping the conſequence Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragical*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The gaudy, blabbing, and remoriſful day, Is crept into the boſom of the ſea: And now loud howling wolves arouſe the jades, That drag the *tragick* melancholy night. *Shakeſpeare. Hen. VI.*

Why look you ſtill ſo ſtern and *tragical*? *Shakeſpeare.*

So *tragical* and merited a fate Shall ſwallow thoſe who God and juſtice hate. *Sandy.*

I now muſt change theſe notes to *tragick*. *Milton.*

The tale of this ſong is a pretty *tragical* ſtory; and pleaſes becauſe it is a copy of nature. *Addiſon.*

Bid them dreſs their bloody altars With every circumſtance of *tragick* pomp. *Rewe.*

TRAGICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragical*.] 1. In a *tragical* manner; in a manner beſitting tragedy. Juvenal's genius was ſharp and eager; and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically*. *Dryden.*

2. Mournfully; ſorrowfully; calamitoully. TRAGICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *tragical*.] Mournfulneſs; calamitoulneſs. Like bold Pha'tons we deſpiſe all benefits of the father of light, unleſs we may guide his chariot; and we moralize the ſable as well in the *tragicalneſs* of the event as in the influence of the undertaking. *Decay of Piety.*

TRAGICOMEDY. *n. f.* [*tragicomædie*, Fr. from *tragedy* and *comedy*.] A drama compounded of merry and ſerious events. On the world's ſtage, when our applauſe grows high, For acting here life's *tragi-comedy*, The lookers-on will ſay we act not well, Unleſs the laſt the former ſcenes excel. *Denham.*

The faults of that drama are in the kind of it, which is *tragi-comedy*; but it was given to the people. *Dryden.*

We have often had *tragi-comedies* upon the Engliſh theatre with ſucceſs: but in that ſort of compoſition the tragedy and comedy are in diſtinct ſcenes. *Gay.*

TRAGICOMICAL. *adj.* [*tragicomique*, Fr. *tragical* and *comical*.] 1. Relating to *tragi-comedy*. The whole art of the *tragi-comical* farce lies in interweaving the ſeveral kinds of the drama, ſo that they cannot be diſtinguiſhed. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*

2. Conſiſting of a mixture of mirth with ſorrow. TRAGI-

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TRAGICOMICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragicomical*.] In a *tragicomical* manner. Laws my Pindarick parents matter'd not, So I was *tragicomically* got. *Brampflein.*

TO TRAJECT. *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Latin.] To caſt through; to throw. The diſputes of thoſe aſſuming confident, that think too highly of their attainments, are like the controverſy of thoſe in Plato's den, who having never ſeen but the ſhadow of an horſe *trajected*, eagerly contended, whether its neighing proceeded from its appearing mane or tail. *Glanville's Scip.*

If there are different kinds of ether, they have a different degree of rarity; by which it becomes ſo fit a medium for *trajecting* the light of all celeſtial bodies. *Grew's Coſm. b. i.*

If the ſun's light be *trajected* through three or more croſs priſms ſucceſſively, thoſe rays which in the firſt priſm are reſracted more than others, are in all the following priſms reſracted more than others in the ſame proportion. *Newton.*

TRAJECT. *n. f.* [*traject*, Fr. *trajectus*, Latin.] A ferry; a paſſage for a water-carriage. What notes and garments he doth give thee, Bring to the *traject*, to the common ferry, Which trades to Venice. *Shakeſpeare. Merchant of Venice.*

TRAJECTION. *n. f.* [*trajectio*, Lat.] 1. The act of darting through. Later aſtronomers have obſerved the free motion of ſuch comets as have, by a *trajection* through the æther, wandered through the celeſtial or interſtellar part of the univerſe. *Boyle.*

2. Emulſion. The *trajections* of ſuch an object more ſharply pierce the martyred ſoul of John, than afterwards did the nails the crucified body of Peter. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. vii.*

TO TRAIL. *v. a.* [*trailer*, Fr.] 1. To hunt by the track. 2. To draw along the ground. Beat thou the drum, that it ſpeak mournfully: Trail your ſteel pikes. *Shakeſpeare. Coriolanus.*

Faintly he ſtaggered through the hiding throng, And hung his head, and trail'd his legs along. *Dryden.*

3. To draw after in a long floating or waving body. What boots the regal circle on his head, That long behind he trails his pompous robe, And, of all monarchs, only grasps the globe? *Pope.*

4. [*Treglen*, Dutch.] To draw; to drag. Becauſe they ſhall not trail me through their ſtreets Like a wild beaſt, I am content to go. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Thrice happy poet, who may trail Thy houſe about thee like a ſnail; Or haſtneſt to a nap, at eaſe Take journeys in it like a chaise; Or in a boat, when'er thou wilt, Canſt make it ſerve thee for a tilt. *Swift.*

TO TRAIL. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length. When his brother ſaw the red blood trail Adown ſo ſoft, and all his armour ſteepe, For very ſelfeſs load he 'gan to weep. *Fairy Queen. b. ii.*

Since the flames purſu'd the *trailing* ſmoke, He knew his boon was granted. *Fryden's Knight's Tale.*

From o'er the roof the blaze began to move, And *trailing* vaniſh'd in th' Ideal grove. It ſwept a path in heav'n, and ſhone a guide, Then in a ſteamiſh ſtretch of ſulphur dy'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

TRAIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Scent left on the ground by the animal purſued; track followed by the hunter. See but the iſſue of my jealousy: if I cry out thus upon no trail, never truſt me when I open again. *Shakeſpeare.*

How clearly on the falſe trail they cry! Oh, this is counter, you falſe Daniſh dogs. *Shakeſpeare.*

I do think, or elſe this brain of mine Hunts not the trail of policy ſo ſure As I have uſ'd to do, that I have found The very cauſe of Hamlet's lunacy. *Shakeſpeare. Hamlet.*

2. Any thing drawn to length. From thence the ſmoking trail began to ſpread, And lambent gloriſ danc'd about her head. *Dryden's Æn.*

When light'ning ſhoots in glitt'ring trails along: It ſhines, 'tis true, and gilds the gloomy night; But when it ſtrikes, 'tis fatal. *Rowe's Royal Concert.*

Any thing drawn behind in long undulations. And round about her work ſhe did empale With a fair border wrought of ſundry flowers, Enwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser's Muſicopos.*

A ſudden ſtar it ſhot through liquid air, And drew behind a radiant trail of hair. *Pope.*

TO TRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, Fr.] 1. To draw along. In hollow cube he train'd His devilſh enſigny. *Milton.*

2. To draw; to entice; to invite. If but twelve French Were there in arms, they would be as a call To train ten thouſand Engliſh to their ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

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2. To draw by artifice or ſtratagem. For that cauſe I train'd thee to my houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Oh *train* me not, ſweet mermaid, with thy note! To drown me in thy ſiſter's flood of tears. Sing, Syren, to thyſelf, and I will doat: Spread o'er the ſilver waves thy golden hair, And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To draw from act to act by perſuaſion or promiſe. We did *train* him on, And his corruption being ta'en from us, We as the ſpring of all ſhall pay for all. *Shat. H. IV.*

4. To educate; to bring up: commonly with *up*. I can ſpeak Engliſh, For I was *train'd up* in the Engliſh court. *Shakeſpeare.*

A moſt rare ſpeaker, To nature none more bound; his *training* ſuch That he may furniſh and inſtruct great teachers. *Shakeſpeare.*

A place for exerciſe and *training up* of youth in the ſaſhion of the heathen. *2 Mac. iv. 9.*

Call ſome of young years to *train* them up in that trade, and ſo fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

Spirits *train'd up* in ſaſt and ſong. *Milton.*

The firſt Chriſtians were by great hardships *trained up* for glory. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

5. To breed, or form to any thing. Abram armed his *trained* ſervants born in his houſe, and purſued. *Gen. xiv. 14.*

The warrior horſe here bred he's taught to *train*. *Dryden.*

The young ſoldier is to be *trained* on to the warfare of life; wherein care is to be taken that more things be not reſented as dangerous than really are ſo. *Locke.*

TRAIN. *n. f.* [*train*, Fr.] 1. Attire; ſtratagem of enticement. He caſt by treaty and by *trains* Her to perſuade. *Fairy Queen. b. i.*

Their general did with due care provide, To ſave his men from ambuſh and from *trains*. *Fairfax.*

This mov'd the king, To lay to draw him in by any *train*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Swol'n with pride into the ſnare I fell Of fair fallacious looks, venerable *trains*, Soft'ned with pleaſure and voluptuous life. *Milton's Agon.*

Now to my charms And to my wily *trains*! I ſhall ere long Be well ſtock'd with as fair a herd as graz'd About my mother Circe. *Milton.*

The practice begins of crafty men upon the ſimple and good; theſe eaſily follow and are caught, while the others lay *trains* and purſue a game. *Temple.*

2. The tail of a bird. Contracting their body, and being forced to draw in their fore parts to eſtabliſh the hinder in the elevation of the *train*, if the fore parts do part and incline to the ground, the hinder grow too weak, and ſuffer the *train* to fall. *Brown.*

The bird guideth her body with her *train*, and the ſhip is ſteered with the rudder. *Hakeſvill.*

Th' other, whoſe gay *train* Adorns him colour'd with the florid hue Of rainbows and ſtarry eyes. *Milton.*

Rivers now ſteam and draw their humid *train*. *Milton.*

The *train* ſteers their flights, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ſhip; as the kite, by a light turning of his *train*, moves his body which way he pleaſes. *Ray.*

3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground. A thouſand pounds a year, for pure reſpect! That promiſes more thouſands: honour's *train* Is longer than his fore ſkirts. *Shakeſpeare. Henry VIII.*

Coſtly followers are not to be liked, leſt while a man makes his *train* longer he makes his wings ſhorter. *Bacon.*

4. A ſeries; a conſequence. Diſtinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its own light with it, in every ſtep of its progreſſion, in an eaſy and orderly *train*. *Locke.*

If we reflect on what is obſervable in ourſelves, we ſhall find our ideas always paſſing in *train*, one going and another coming, without intermiſſion. *Locke.*

They laboured in vain ſo far to reach the apoſtle's meaning, all along in the *train* of what he ſaid. *Locke.*

Some truths reſult from any ideas, as ſoon as the mind puts them into propoſitions; other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order, a due comparing of them, and deductions made with attention. *Locke.*

What would'ſt thou have me do? conſider well The *train* of ills our love would draw behind it. *Addiſon.*

The author of your beings can by a glance of the eye, or a word ſpeaking, enlighten your mind, and conſult you to a *train* of happy ſentiments. *Watts.*

5. Proceſs; method; ſtate of procedure. If things were once in this *train*, if virtue were eſtabliſhed as neceſſary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all men's pretentions, our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*

6. A retinue;